

EUROPE IN A FLUTTER.

ALMOST ALL FOREIGN PAPERS SCOUT
THE CZAR'S PROPOSAL.IDEA SAID TO BE CHIMERICAL—FRANCE
LIKELY TO BE THE STUMBLING-
BLOCK—DE BLOWITZ'S
VIEWS.

London, Aug. 29.—The papers are filled with discussions, arguments and opinions as to the chances of the Emperor Nicholas. The most world-shaking event could hardly have produced such a crop as this suggestion, the fruition of which is regarded on all sides as an absolute impossibility.

This being a holiday season, it is difficult to obtain the opinions of public men on the subject. The religious world, however, loudly welcomes and praises the czar's noble initiative. Numerous bishops have already publicly expressed their views in that sense.

Among the statesmen, Lord Kimberley, the Liberal leader, declined to express a hasty opinion, beyond saying that the proposal was one of the utmost importance.

The Marquis of Ripon said: "I heartily wish the proposal all success."

Sir Charles Dilke, Radical Member of Parliament for the Forest of Dean, remarked: "The Russian peace footing of nearly a million regulars exceeds the peace footing of Germany, Austria and Italy combined. Thus it has been in Russia's power to reduce the land forces by diminishing her own in connection with a similar action on the part of Germany."

DANGEROUS FOR ENGLAND.

"French public opinion is not prepared for disarmament, which would mean, as things stand now, an acceptance of the Alsace-Lorraine situation."

Naval disarmament would be dangerous for Great Britain. Any formal plan would involve subsequent breaches of faith, but if Germany and Russia will cease increasing their forces, we can follow without a formal agreement."

Lord Frederick Roberts of Kandahar, commander of the forces in Ireland, said, in reply to a request for his opinion: "It will be most satisfactory if such a proposal can be carried out."

The Earl of Cromer calls the czar's suggestion a "historical utterance," and earnestly hopes that Great Britain will not object to a conference.

No excitement is noticeable at the Foreign Office. It is understood that a special messenger was sent from St. Petersburg recently with a full explanation of the czar's proposal.

Naturally all persons and societies connected with peace and arbitration movements are jubilant. The Pope telegraphed his congratulations to Emperor Nicholas immediately, and offered every assistance in his power to promote the proposed conference.

DE BLOWITZ'S VIEWS OF THE QUESTION.

What is noticeable in European comment is the fact that everything is held to pivot on the action of France. De Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of "The Times," puts the matter pithily. He says:

"It is practically impossible that France could have been consulted beforehand, because an absolute primary condition of her sanction would be that Alsace-Lorraine should cease to belong to Germany. Bismarck once said to me: 'There are three of us who made the German Empire. The German nation would hang all three of us if we offered our own free will to give back Alsace-Lorraine to France.'"

"It may likewise be said of those who are at the head of France to-day, and who were not responsible for the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, that they would all be hanged, in spite of the apparent indifference of the nation, were they to accept a definite abandonment of Alsace-Lorraine."

"People ask themselves bitterly what is the nature of this singular alliance, if it is possible for one of the allies to spring upon the world such a surprise without consulting the partner to the alliance. It is a surprising enigma, and all the more extraordinary as, at present, so far as the importance of its armament is concerned, France is the most formidable Continental power. Its new gun is superior to anything hitherto seen, and this weapon is on the point of being adopted throughout the whole artillery. The fact is of public notoriety, and the czar is the last person to be ignorant of it."

ARRESTING FRANCE'S PROGRESS.

"At no moment could the idea of disarmament be advanced more inopportunistically, I would even almost say more perfidiously, for France is called upon to arrest her enthusiasm, to paralyze her efforts and to make vain her fresh sacrifices by this invitation to halt in an onward movement of incomparable perfection in armament."

"The scheme, therefore, appears to aim at arresting France in her forward march. It is true that a few amateur Machiavellis explain that it is an arranged matter between the allies, with a view of proving to the world that Germany, who is expected to decline to enter the conference, is the real obstacle to universal peace, and that, therefore, other nations should league themselves against her, but these are chimerical fancies. I believe that no explanation will suffice, but that nothing is responsible except the czar's dream of realizing his father's ideal of peace."

"The attempt is unfortunate, because it will delay the movement which European chancelleries have long been occupied with; the movement to bring about, in the more or less distant future, a congress on a practical basis, having a chance of success, with a view of arriving at the same results by different means."

Other European opinions—from Berlin, Vienna and other Continental capitals—may be summarized as a cordial agreement that the scheme is an entirely Utopian possibility. It may be that the recent American activity in the war with Spain has had something to do with the matter, but, if so, the point is nowhere discussed.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENT.

MANY PAPERS TAKE A SKEPTICAL VIEW OF RUSSIA'S ACTION.

London, Aug. 29.—"The Daily Chronicle's" Paris correspondent declares that the disarmament olive branch would have emanated from Emperor William in Jerusalem if the czar's advisers, including, perhaps, M. Hanotaux, had not forestalled the Emperor's project.

Editorially "The Chronicle" says: "The czar's encyclical is assuredly one of the most striking documents of the century. It could only have been more dramatic if the Kaiser had issued it from the birthplace of the Prince of Peace."

"Looking to the present attitude of Russia in the East, the proposal almost takes one's breath away. A cynical view is painfully obvious. Russia has just secured a series of vast territorial and diplomatic advantages which it will take years to assimilate. She is face to face with famine, a revolt of the Poles is threatened, she is threatened by other Powers, and there are signs of a dissolution of the Russo-French alliance."

"Happily the humanitarian view is equally

clear and convincing. The czar, hitherto overborne by veteran obstinate advisers, has now asserted his natural desires. He is one of only two men who could make the proposal without fear of being misunderstood. Great Britain and the United States will certainly welcome the proposal. If another great Power does also, much will be gained in the desired direction."

"The Daily Mail" says: "If the czar had not been, the Emperor would surely have been the dramatist. It is too much to hope for the realization, but some good ought to come of it in the way of a better understanding of the Powers."

"The Daily Telegraph" says: "The idea is so beautiful that we are reluctant to throw cold water upon it, but what is to be the basis of discussion? A conference which should recognize that free and open markets are for the advantage of the entire civilized world would indeed pave the way to universal peace, but short of this, we fear the gathering will prove abortive."

"The Daily News" says: "The czar by this message has acquired a more righteous and enduring fame than belongs to the proudest conqueror of his illustrious house. There is no quarter from which such a manifesto would produce a more profound impression. Hitherto the great obstacle was that nobody would begin. The czar cannot be suspected of making a virtue of necessity. We shall hardly be wrong in attributing the momentous policy to the czar himself. It is the pen of Nicholas, but the doctrine of Cobden."

"The Morning Post," discussing the difficulties in the way of the proposal, arrives at the conclusion that it would suit Russian needs and Russian desire wonderfully well, but would not suit England at all.

FRANCE WANTS ALSACE.

THE PROVINCE MUST BE RETURNED BEFORE THE COUNTRY WILL TAKE
ACTION, SAY THE NEWSPAPERS.

Paris, Aug. 29.—The French newspapers generally distrust the practicability of the czar's peace scheme, and clearly indicate that France would make the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine a prerequisite to her participation in the conference.

The "Temps" says: "It is to be hoped that Europe, like France, will consider the czar's proposal in a spirit similar to that whereby it was inspired."

"Nevertheless, it must not be forgotten that if France owes it to herself to aid in such an attempt there is another portion of her moral patrimony which she cannot abandon without abandoning the very reason of her existence."

"France cannot forget the eloquent words exchanged between the czar and the President regarding the rights of peoples and justice. Count Muraviev's circular seems a rejoinder to Mr. Goshen's speech, whether or not it was so intended. Therefore, it lacks neither wit nor appropriateness. However, it would be singularly belittling the inspiration and meaning of the proposal to see nothing else in it, or even to connect it with a wish to hamper from the outset the conclusion of an alliance between the United States and Great Britain. What will the Germans of William think of the initiative of Nicholas? That France will hardly care to play second fiddle."

The "Liberte" remarks: "The gravest question which demands solution involves France, and the czar has undoubtedly considered these complications, and has consulted the Powers interested. It is to be presumed he has reason to believe his views will triumph."

The "Gazette de France" says: "Russia made us go to Kiel. To-day she leads us to a conference, which will sanction a readjustment of 1871."

The "Journal des Debats" refers to the "past which we cannot forget," as being a "stumbling-block" in the way of the success of the conference.

The "Patrie" expresses the opinion that Great Britain will never renounce her maritime supremacy. In diplomatic and press circles the greatest surprise is evinced. It is no secret here that the sensitive czar's feelings are toward peace. He hates militarism, and even objects to moving about with a military escort. He would prefer to govern Poland with sympathy, and is shocked by bloodshed. Here the great question asked is, "What attitude will the Kaiser take?"

The "Figaro" believes that the conference will assemble because the czar would not have risked a refusal. It believes, however, that the aspiration is chimerical.

The "Gaulois" thinks the proposal a natural one from Russia, because the immense armament imposed upon her is the principal obstacle to her development. The "Gaulois" says: "France would not gain what Russia and the other Powers would by disarmament. Universal peace has been often proposed, but never realized."

"Le Radical" wishes all success to the movement, but says: "The readjustment of a certain patriotic question in which France cannot and never will cease to interest herself is, however, an essential preliminary to general peace."

The "Sicle" comments in a similar strain. The "Petite Journal" expresses the hope that the Powers will respond, and that the conference will solve the problem in accordance with the principles of right and equity.

In short, all the papers welcome the proposal with the reservation that the question of Alsace-Lorraine shall first be regulated.

ATTITUDE OF WASHINGTON OFFICIALS.

BELIEF EXPRESSED THAT THE UNITED
STATES WILL NOT CARE TO TAKE
PART IN THE CONFERENCE.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The circular note directed by the Russian Foreign Minister to the members of the Diplomatic Corps at St. Petersburg has attracted the earnest attention of officials here. It is supposed that a copy was directed to Mr. Hitchcock, the United States Ambassador at the Russian capital, but so far nothing has been heard by cable from him to that effect.

It is believed here that the victory achieved by the United States in the war with Spain was a contributing factor in the preparation of the note. It is surmised that that victory made it clear at once to European statesmen that to maintain the balance of power they would be obliged to redouble their expenditures on account of army and navy, else they might be outstripped by the United States.

The official mind here looks upon the Russian project for a general disarmament as utopian at this time, and while any statement as to the attitude of the United States toward such a conference as that proposed is purely conjectural in advance of the receipt of the invitation, the impression prevails that this Government will not care to take any active part in its deliberations.

CALLS THE CZAR VISIONARY.

London, Aug. 29.—Dr. Emil Reich, the eminent Hungarian historian and British counsel in the Venezuelan arbitration, in an interview on the subject of the czar's peace note expresses the belief that His Majesty is visionary.

He says: "The czar is a dreamer. He is not in robust

health, and has always to take great care of his body. This scheme for universal peace is one of his dreams. It is also a feat. Count Muraviev (the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs) hopes thereby to get a free hand in the development of Russian schemes in Manchuria."

"Suppose France disarmed. Her population is now forty millions against Germany's fifty-two millions. In ten years Germany would have largely added to her lead in population, and France could not display an army nearly so large as her rivals."

"Sweden and Norway and Italy would like to disarm, and might do so with impunity, but for the rest of Europe it is impossible. Europe must fight, unless the present political conditions undergo an early change."

NO FEARS OF WAR AT PRESENT.

London, Aug. 30.—"The Times" in its financial article this morning says:

"The czar's circular has had a good effect upon the markets, as indicating that there is no immediate probability of war. Many people remark the fact that the proposal appears when Russia's power to borrow freely is almost ended, and when she has placed herself in positions in China and elsewhere which can only be defended at great cost."

VIEWED CYNICALLY IN BERLIN.

Berlin, Aug. 29.—The czar's note has been posted in the hotels and cafes and is generally discussed rather cynically. A high official of the War Office observed that it would be a "good topic for a dull season." If the conference meets there is no doubt that France would demand the return of Alsace-Lorraine.

All politicians are inclined to sneer at such a proposal emanating from Russia. The general belief is, however, that all the Powers are willing to attend the conference in the belief that it will prove resultless, looking to the impossibility of agreement.

The "North German Gazette," referring today to the czar's peace conference proposals, remarks:

"Our armaments were never intended for selfish ends, but only for our own protection and for the maintenance of peace. We are willing to give a fair trial to another method of attaining the object at a smaller cost."

The "National Zeitung" says: "The czar and his Ministers have not deluded themselves with the idea that they can rid the world of the causes which for years have been responsible for the growing armaments. When a great Power, however, addresses such proposals to others they will be recognized everywhere as deserving of the most serious consideration."

The "Vossische Zeitung" expresses the opinion that the importance of the note does not lie in the proposal for a conference, but in its conception.

"The Post" warmly eulogizes the czar's motives, which, it adds, "must everywhere arouse sympathy."

The "Kreuz Zeitung" says: "No one can yet appreciate the real significance of the note. Its bitter-sweet reception in France shows it will not meet with universal approval."

According to the "Hamburg Correspondent" the note will remain forever an imperishable monument to the fame of Emperor Nicholas.

Continuing, the paper says: "It stands to reason that Germany welcomes the proposal in the most glad manner, and is prepared to co-operate in the sacred work."

FRIENDLY RUSSIAN CRITICS.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 29.—The newspapers here declare that the czar's manifesto will probably constitute a turning point in history.

The "Novosti" says: "It stands to reason that the disarmament question cannot be solved without a previous removal of the causes for the armaments. The conference must accurately determine the respective pretensions of the nations and propose means for a peaceful arrangement, and it may come to pass that, at the close of the nineteenth century, a liquidation may be effected of the international policies which are so prolific in troubles and dangers."

The "Novoye Vremya" remarks: "All true friends of peace are, naturally, on the side of Russia, but it is impossible to guarantee that some of the Western cabinets will not raise objections, prompted by the fact that the armed peace which has existed since 1871 is the main source of their international strength."

The "Svet" referring to the same subject, said: "If all the Powers accept Russia's proposal with the same earnestness with which it was made, the dawn of the twentieth century will see the idea of universal peace triumphant over that of conquest and discord."

The "Viedomosti" expresses the opinion that the note of the czar is essentially "an attempt to introduce the element of trust into international relations," adding:

"Whoever believes in the creative power of ideas, preoccupied with conviction and clearness, must rejoice that the note brings a new and beneficent course into the world's life and groups anew the participants in that life."

KING MALETIOA DEAD.

SAMOA CONSULS AND THE CHIEF JUSTICE ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT.

Auckland, New Zealand, Aug. 30.—Maletioa Lapeupua, King of Samoa, died on Monday, August 22, from typhoid fever.

The administration of the Government is being supervised by the three Consuls, L. W. Osborne, representing the United States; T. B. Casack Smith, representing England; and F. Rose, representing Germany, with the Chief Justice, William Chambers, acting as president of the Supervisory Committee, an arrangement that will continue in force until the successor of the deceased King has been chosen.

CHINA EXPECTS A CONFLICT.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR SAID TO HAVE PRESENTED A PERMISSORY NOTE TO RUSSIA.

London, Aug. 29.—A dispatch from Shanghai says it is stated there that the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg has reported to his Government that, in his opinion, the China question will precipitate a conflict between Great Britain and Russia. This state of affairs, he says, is owing to the British Ambassador presenting a note at St. Petersburg of such a peremptory nature, demanding freedom of enterprise in regions where Russian influence is supposed to predominate, that Count Muraviev cannot accept it. The Chinese Minister expects that a conflict will certainly break out before the end of the year.

LIGHTNING EXPLODES A MINE.

New-Orleans, Aug. 29 (Special).—Lightning played a curious prank at the forts below New-Orleans which afford protection to the city. For some time efforts have been made to dislodge the large mine which were sunk in the channel at the opening of the war. Day before yesterday a gang of men at work endeavoring to raise one of these mines when a thunderstorm came up. The men postponed their labors, and luckily so, for but a short time after they had rowed away lightning struck the mine at a point between the fort and the river-bank. A short circuit was produced with the mine, and a powerful explosion followed, firing a monster geyser. Tons of shrapnel and cannon-ball principally, were killed by the explosion, and attracted much attention as they floated down past the forts.

ROYAL BLUE LINE TO WASHINGTON. Schedule now in effect. Two "Royal Blue Limited" trains leave New-York, at 12:20 a. m., and 1 p. m., making the run to Washington in five hours.—Adv.

AT MONTAUK'S CAMP.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST—
ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT MINNE-
WASKA—DEATH LIST INCLUDES
FIFTEEN NAMES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, Aug. 29. The 71st New-York, with the exception of those too sick to be moved, have gone home, where, with all the attention that loved ones about them can give, they will recuperate and grow stronger much more rapidly than they were able to at Camp Wikoff, where there are so many to be looked after and cared for. The men were up bright and early this morning, to prepare for the long journey they had before them. Reveille sounded in their camp at 4 o'clock, and until 5 o'clock every one was busy packing up what he had to take with him.

At 5 o'clock a breakfast of ham and eggs and bread and coffee was served, and at 6:15 o'clock, with Colonel Wallace A. Downs at the head of the column, the regiment took up its mile and a half march to the Montauk railroad station. There were 260 of the Cuban war veterans in the column, and in the rear marched the 200 recruits, who lately came down from Camp Black.

Behind the recruits came a number of Army wagons, containing those too weak to walk to the station, and of those there were about fifty. The march to the station, which was reached a little after 7, was rather uneventful, for there were no camps to be passed on the way, and it was too early for more than the Army wagons to be on the road. The column plodded steadily along through the dust of the road with slow step, and apparently little fatigue was experienced on the way. None felt out, not even the goat, the regimental mascot, which the regiment had led through the entire Cuban campaign.

At the railroad station a train of thirteen day coaches, a baggage-car and an engine was waiting, and this was boarded expeditiously by the boys, who were now anxious to be home again. It was 7:45 before the last piece of baggage went into the baggage-car and the conductor called out "All aboard."

As the train slowly drew out of the station car windows went up, out came the heads of a couple of hundred men, and a cheer went up from the moving train, which was answered with a will by the soldiers about the platform. The gathering speed of the train soon bore the sound of the cheers away, and a few minutes later the train rounded a curve and was lost to view. Behind in camp there was many a homesick soldier who wished he, too, were on that train bound for home. But their turns will come in due season.

ALL STATE TROOPS TO GO HOME.

All of the State troops will probably go home as soon as they have remained here long enough to satisfy the quarantine officers, and the Regulars may get away, also, in a few weeks. C. W. Lawton, a prominent citizen of Auburn, is here doing all he can to bring this about. He has telegraphed to influential politicians and people throughout the State seeking to accomplish the return of the Regulars to barracks in the East, at Forts Wadsworth, Monroe, Washington, Myer, Porter, Columbus, Thomas and other Army posts, and he proposes to accomplish his purpose. All of these places together will accommodate four thousand troops.

All are in healthy localities, and some in the choicest sections of the country. There the men can sleep in houses, in beds with clean sheets, and be provided with all the comforts of a soldier's home, for barracks to the soldier are what homes are to volunteer troops. In these posts, also, the best sanitary conditions prevail, and excellent hospitals are attached to them. While nothing can be said against Montauk Point from a sanitary standpoint, thus far, Army officers are of the opinion that their men would be better at their posts in barracks, and as frosty weather is not a great way off they are naturally solicitous about getting their men back to the comforts their barracks afford.

That such a movement may take place shortly is inferred from the holding of some of the troops in the detention camp. There are now in the camp the 1st United States Infantry, the 1st District of Columbia Volunteers, the 7th United States Infantry, the 33d Michigan, the 8th Ohio, and the batteries belonging to the Light Artillery Brigade. Most of them are rather late arrivals, but with the prospect of an early departure for home on furlough of the State troops, the authorities are a little averse to making them move twice, once from the detention camp, and again from their regimental camp to the station. The Regulars will undoubtedly be moved into regimental camp, and a new camp is being constructed just north of the detention camp for a division of infantry and the light artillery. If they are moved, therefore, they will not have far to go.

ARRIVAL OF THE MINNEWASKA.

Another transport arrived last night, too late to be inspected by Dr. Macdonald, the quarantine officer. She was the Minnewaska, and had sailed from Santiago on the 23d. There were on board 846 troops, made up of the 1st Battalion, 1st District of Columbia Volunteers, one battalion of engineers of the Fifth Army Corps, Troops A, C, D and E of the 24 Cavalry, the squad of the Signal Corps that had charge of the military balloon in Cuba, and ninety-five men of the 33d Michigan.

There were also on board 207 horses belonging to the troops of the 24 Cavalry. The troops were in command of Colonel Harris, of the 1st Regiment, District of Columbia Volunteers. The ship was one of the cleanest transports that has yet arrived. Only forty-nine of the men on board were sick, and only one death occurred on the voyage, that of Private Bohman, Company D, 1st Regiment, District of Columbia, Bohman died of Bright's disease.

The sickness reported was of the usual forms of malaria and dysentery, with one or two cases of typhoid fever. There was no contagion on board.

In the early afternoon the Minnewaska was docked at the railroad wharf and all the well soldiers' horses and luggage landed, the sick having been brought ashore to the quarantine dock this morning. While the disembarkation was in progress troops M, E, L, H and K of the 24 Cavalry, who have been in Camp Wikoff some time, having come here from Tampa when the camp was first opened, rode down to the wharf to give their comrades a welcome home. Their mounted band headed the column, and the troop guidons fluttered gayly in the breeze as the cavalrymen trotted down the sandy road, kicking up great clouds of dust. When the head of the column reached the wharf the column wheeled into line, and the men sat astride their horses and waited for their comrades to come ashore.

As the first of the returning troops walked down the gangway the band struck up "Auld Lang Syne" and played at intervals until all the troops were ashore. Then the trumpeters sounded the attention, hats were swung in the air, and a mighty cheer went up for the lately returned comrades. And that was all the welcome that could be given. The regiment would have liked to escort their comrades to the detention camp, but the quarantine rules were too

Continued on third page.

MANILA FEARS INSURGENTS.

ARMED NATIVES IN THE SUBURBS
ALARM THE INHABITANTS.

FIRING IN THE STREETS OF SAN MIGUEL—CAVITE RIOTERS COURT MARTIALED—GENERAL MERRITT NON-COMMITTAL.

Manila, Aug. 29.—The suburbs are full of armed insurgents, and several personal quarrels have been reported. The inhabitants are greatly alarmed.

There was firing in the streets of San Miguel yesterday evening.

The insurgent troops yesterday attended mass fully armed, and patrolled the principal residential suburbs.

Major-General Merritt, the commander of the American troops, in conversation avoided a declaration of his policy, and gave the impression that he is undecided about the possibility of arranging to retain the Philippine Islands, although he seemed to favor that policy.

General Aquinaldo has court-martialed the offenders in the Cavite affray, and they have been sentenced to death, but it is reported that they were afterward reprieved at the request of General Anderson.

The insurgents wish to send a delegate to Paris, even if he is not admitted to the Conference.

The Spaniards are said to be defrauding the Americans in the matter of the issuance of rations to the prisoners.

INSURGENTS ORDERED OUT.

London, Aug. 30.—The Hong Kong correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says:

"The relations between the Americans and the Filipinos are much strained in consequence of the collision at Cavite last Wednesday. The insurgent general at Cavite has been ordered to evacuate the place and remove his troops two miles into the country, in order to prevent further disturbances."

General Aquinaldo says his chief purpose in maintaining his army near the city was to be prepared to cope with Spain in case America left Manila to Spanish control."

LACK OF TACT ALLEGED.

London, Aug. 29.—A dispatch to a news agency from Manila, dated August 25, by way of Hong Kong to-day, says:

"The friction between the Americans and natives requires exceptional ability to avoid total alienation. I find that several high American officials, of mediocre education, are utterly unacquainted with Oriental ideas, and are unable to understand the primitive races. Most of the Americans are deficient in patience, and numerous trifling misunderstandings intensify the friction. I believe the Americans intend to be harsh. The American censor absolutely prohibits the sending of a single word about the Cavite incident of yesterday, and he threatens to expel any correspondent who mentions it. A deputation from the press is going to General Merritt to protest against his action."

The affair began by a drunken American shooting. Native sentries tried to arrest him, in consequence of the fight four natives and one American were killed, and it is now generally misreported as being a deliberate opening of hostilities. General Merritt returned the arms to the company of natives who fired upon the Americans, presumably inadvertently. The natives assert that Aquinaldo forced General Merritt to liberate them and return their weapons.

"The Americans condemn General Merritt's course."

The same correspondent cables that the Americans are partly patrolling the town."

GREENE ORDERED TO RETURN.

London, Aug. 30.—The Manila correspondent of "The Times" says:

"The conduct of the American troops is admirable. The town since their occupation has been wonderfully free from disturbance. General Greene has been ordered to return to Washington. He will sail with General Merritt."

The leading commercial men here have signed a memorial to Lord Salisbury urging him to use his influence to prevent the Spaniards from regaining supremacy in the Philippines."

SPAIN'S COMMISSIONERS.

NAMES OF THE MEN WHO WILL TREAT
FOR TERMS AT PARIS.

London, Aug. 30.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says:

"The Peace Commissioners will be Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris; Senor Urrutia, Spanish Minister at Brussels; the Duke of Najera, Governor of Cadiz; Senator Marcaratu and Senor Abazurza."

JUSTICE WHITE MAY NOT SERVE.

SENATOR LODGE TALKED OF AS A POSSIBLE
PEACE COMMISSIONER.

Washington, Aug. 29.—There is still a possibility of a change in the personnel of the American Peace Commission. It is not yet definitely known whether Justice White will accept the appointment tendered him, and efforts are being made by the President to learn his intentions in the matter. Mr. MacArthur, assistant secretary of the Commission, is now in New-York arranging for the sailing of the Commission on September 17. It is intimated that Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, is being considered to fill the vacancy that would result from Justice White's declination.

MERRITT INSTEAD OF DEWEY.

PEACE COMMISSION TO HAVE AN ADVISER
FROM MANILA.

Washington, Aug. 29.—It was announced this afternoon at the War Department that General Merritt was to go to Paris to give the Peace Commission the benefit of his experience in the Philippines. The original plan was to send Admiral Dewey to Paris for that purpose, but this was changed upon representations from the Admiral that he could be of greater service at Manila than in Paris. Whether or not General Merritt will return to the Philippines has not yet been determined. That will depend entirely upon the state of affairs in the islands when the Peace Commission finishes its labors. The choice of a route is left to General Merritt, but it is expected that he will be in Paris within sixty days at the latest.

DEATH OF ANOTHER ROUGH RIDER.

Tampa, Fla., Aug. 29 (Special).—The body of James A. Armstrong, a member of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, who died last Saturday evening in the emergency hospital, was shipped to New-York, his home, this afternoon. Owing to his long illness he was a mere shadow, and for this reason his body was carefully embalmed.

HOW SUNDAY EXCURSION TO MAUCH CHUNK, PA., ON CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY, ON Sunday, Sept. 6th. Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., 8:30 a. m., South Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, 8:55 a. m.—Adv.

Continued on third page.

CITY FIGHTERS HOME.

HEARTY RECEPTION FOR THE
WAR-WORN SEVENTY-FIRST.

THOSE ABLE TO MARCH PARADE UP
BROADWAY THROUGH A LINE
OF CHEERING PEOPLE.

New-York opened her big heart yesterday to give a fitting welcome to her returning heroes of the Army. They returned to their native city with their ranks not as full as when they marched away to face the fevers of Cuba and the bullets of the Spaniards, and those who came back were in far too many cases worn and gaunt and haggard, but back they came, and the city took them to itself again, showering honors upon them, and not forgetting those who lie in the soil of Cuba and will return no more.

It seemed as if the whole city must